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## 1. (1b) SSFA Activities:

Peking announced (Oct. 20) that the Youth Corps had called upon members to promote Sino-Soviet Friendship Month, and added (Oct. 21) that the All-China Federation of Labor and the Women's Democratic League had issued similar calls, the latter stressing "the role of women in production in the USSR and the need for Chinese women to emulate them."

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 22) that the National Democratic Construction Association had ordered local committees to organize for the campaign, while the SSFA had set up a special office in Peking to direct activities. Kunming, Sian, and Tihua (Oct. 23) reported establishment of special offices to promote Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. Focchow announced (Oct. 22) that local people's organizations had called meetings to launch plans.

Mukden reported (Oct. 22) that the Liaotung Government had called upon all cadres to "propagate friendship" between China and the USSR, and added (Oct. 26) that the Heilungchiang SSFA had ordered cadres to "organize propaganda teams to tell the people of the brilliant achievements of the USSR and the importance of Sino-Soviet friendship."

Peking announced (Oct. 25) that a Soviet cultural mission and Soviet Army "dance and song ensemble" left Moscow Oct. 25 to participate in Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. Hangchow declared (Oct. 22) "that China must copy the USSR in modernizing her Armed Forces," and this point must be stressed during Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. The People's Revolutionary Military Council called upon all Armed Forces units to organize local celebrations, and "expound on the greatness of the Soviet Armed Forces and the need for China to emulate them."

Tihua reported (Oct. 20) that Sino-Soviet Friendship Month would be guided in Sinkiang by the local party committee, through a special SSF Office. The strength of the USSR and the need for China to emulate the USSR would be stressed. Peking announced in numeral code (Oct. 26) that the Tihua radio would broadcast Soviet music for one week, and the SSFA would "dress a USSR window" in every public center and State enterprise.

## 2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Kunming asserted (Oct. 20) that the Victory and Yunnan Industrial Company tin mines, both of Koehiu, Yunnan, improved production by adopting Soviet methods. According to Mukden (Oct. 26) a meeting of vintners was called in Harbin to study Soviet progressive experiences in wine making.

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 22) that after hearing "reports by Chinese and Soviet experts," cadres of the China Federation of Cooperatives were urged to develop the handicraft industry "by taking over private enterprises and improving them by introduction of democratic management and progressive experiences," and "to increase production by paying on a piece-wage basis."

## 3. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Peking commented in numeral code (Oct. 21) on the fourth anniversary "of the promulgation of the great Stalin plan for remaking nature." Mukden reported (Oct. 22) that Stalin's works on economic problems of the USSR soon would be published in Chinese.

Tihua stated (Oct. 21) that the local Youth Corps held a rally to welcome Uighur children, who told of their happy experiences in a Hungarian summer camp. Kunming said (Oct. 22) that Li Wen and Kuo Feng-hao, Yunnan peasants returned from the USSR, told of the greatness of the USSR, her internationalism, the fraternal interest of USSR people in the Chinese, and the need to emulate the USSR. After listening to them, old workers "expressed their gratitude for Soviet teachings of new techniques," and students "expressed their strong love for the USSR, because American imperialists are attempting to destroy the Nation."

## 4. (2a) War Burdens:

Tsinan reported (Oct. 20) that the Shantung Government had allocated 15 billion yuan for relief of Army men's dependents. According to Peking (Oct. 20), Chinese women parachute jumpers were featured recently in a talk on modern progress in China.

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Peking said (Oct. 21) that a comfort delegation gave Chinese Volunteers a message from the Resist-America, Aid-Korea Association, "promising to increase production to support the war effort." In turn, Teng Hua promised that the Volunteers would not stop fighting "until a reasonable settlement is achieved for ending the Korean war."

#### 5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking asserted (Oct. 21) that General Clark had refused to resume the peace talks. The Americans had been "forced to participate in the peace talks because of their tragic defeat," but now they had tried to exert military pressure by "wanton bombings and bacteriological warfare." The Chinese must "strike at the Americans in order to make them accept a peaceful settlement." The International Women's Democratic League denounced Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her "unsatisfactory answer" to its message on germ warfare.

Peking in numeral code (Oct. 22) carried the full text of the Korean draft of a cease-fire agreement. Peking reported (Oct. 21) that copies of Kim Il Sung's and Peng Te-huai's letter to General Clark were sent to the United Nations for distribution. The JEN MIN JIH PAO in an editorial attacked Acheson's U.N. speech as an "unethical trick" to embroil other nations in the Korean war, and criticized Acheson for "holding back what he really intended to say" until Vishinsky had spoken.

Peking declared in numeral code (Oct. 24) that the American State Department "made false statements"; "distorted the contents of the draft armistice agreement"; and "dared not circulate the letter to General Clark among U.N. delegates."

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 24) that Chinese and Korean prisoners wanted to be repatriated, but the Americans clouded the issue by juggling POW lists and "confusing military and civilian prisoners." The Americans at first offered an "unchangeable proposal," and then came up with another "three-point plan." What they actually were demanding was "forced retention" of prisoners.

#### 6. (2c) Trade and Production Problems:

Peking stated (Oct. 24) that Mukden state factories had started a campaign to investigate production difficulties. Mukden said (Oct. 24) that "because of the complacency of leading cadres, irregular supplies of raw materials, and other shortcomings," workers on construction projects had not fulfilled their assignments according to schedule. The TUNG PEI JIH PAO warned workers that "greater difficulties must be faced," and that the "struggle would become still greater."

Chungking reported (Oct. 24) that the Southwest Government had organized a committee to check on farm loans, 60 percent of which had not been repaid. Tientsin stated (Oct. 20) that "in order to supply the public demand," trading companies had adjusted processing fees to encourage production. Tientsin said (Oct. 22) that the No. 3 Tientsin Power Plant had reduced costs "by using inferior coal". Kunming reported (Oct. 25) that a worker at the Taihua Dyeing and Weaving Mill had saved the Nation 280 million yuan "by using inferior dyes."

#### 7. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Anshan announced (Oct. 21) a series of Party committee talks on social evolution, and weaknesses of the capitalist society. Mukden (Oct. 21) quoted the TUNG PEI JIH PAO as calling upon Youth Corps leaders to increase their activities. Kunming said (Oct. 20) that progressive cadres in industry had been promoted, and workers had started Party and Youth Corps membership drives.

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Shanghai asserted (Oct. 19) that with completion of thought reform among local educational institutions, many educators who "formerly worshiped Britain and America" had joined the Party, curricular changes had been implemented, and "personnel now obeyed Government directives on assignment of jobs."

#### 8. (3c) Control of Judiciary:

Anshan reported (Oct. 21) that the local Judicial Reform Committee called a public meeting after the People's Court had been charged with irregularities, when the Chief Justice "confessed to backward thinking." Shanghai stated (Oct. 21) that the Nanking People's Court promoted judicial reform by holding a public rally to adjudicate a backlog of 2,000 cases.

Shanghai explained (Oct. 22) that the judicial reform drive was being promoted locally by indoctrination of personnel, following exposure and accusation. In southern Kiangsu, teams sent to Wuhsien, Wuhsi, Chiangning, and Changshu held 450 mass meetings and settled 970 cases, some of them 10 years old. "By ridding themselves of technical judicial formalities and consulting the masses, the cadres have achieved outstanding success in their work."

Kunming reported (Oct. 20) a public trial of merchants who carried on illegal activities "after failing to learn from the five anti's drive." Chinchow stated (Oct. 21) that three local businessmen were given jail sentences for closing down following the five anti's drive, withholding workers' wages, and "prohibiting political activity among the workers."

#### 9. (4) Border Minorities:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Oct. 21) that a Central Government team of 11 scientists arrived in Lhasa to study Sikang and Tibet conditions and assist People's Liberation Army units, which raised an excellent crop of vegetables in Tibet this year. Chungking announced (Oct. 26) that classes had been organized in the Tibetan Autonomous Region of Sikang to teach Han cadres the Tibetan language and customs.

Peking stated in numeral code (Oct. 20) that People's Liberation Army units grew 330,000 mou of wheat along the Manass, Ili, and Kara Kush Rivers, Sinkiang, and were mapping plans for next year's production. Tihua reported (Oct. 20) that land reform had started in 124 villages, with minority cadres organizing peasants for confiscation of landlords' property. Women also were being trained, and local organizations intensified, to promote various drives, distribute propaganda, and carry out Government directives.

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